

# THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

EDITED BY

J. V. C. SMITH, M.D.

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GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE. Spring Course  
for 1852.—The next annual course of lectures  
will commence on the first Wednesday of March,  
1852, and continue sixteen weeks.

CHARLES BRODHEAD COVENTRY, M.D., Prof. of  
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES HADLEY, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

JAMES WEBSTER, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and

Physiology.

CHARLES ALFRED LEE, M.D., Prof. of Materia

Medica and General Pathology.

JAMES BEYAN, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

WILLIAM SWEETSER, M.D., Prof. of the Theory

and Practice of Medicine.

GEORGE W. FIELD, M.D., Demonstrator of Ana-

tonomy.

Fees for the course, \$62; Matriculation fee, \$3;

Dissemination fee, \$3. Graduation fee, \$20.

Price of board, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week.

Further information may be obtained by addressing

JAMES HADLEY, M.D., Geneva, Oct. 6, 1851.

CHARLES A. LEE, M.D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

[O15—3&eacute;cuplJm]

Geneva, Oct. 6, 1851.

THE THROAT INSTRUMENTS.—Much inquiry be-

ing made for the subscriber's instruments, he  
begs to give notice that they may be had at his office

at the prices annexed. Laryngeal, Pharyngeal, and  
Nasal Shower Syringes, three in one neat case, \$10;

new and elegant Tonoid Instrument, \$12; Inhaler,  
\$1. Also, Powders of Nit. Silver, Sulph.

Copper, Cryst. Nit. Marcasite, &c., for inhalation, 20

cents per drachm. A reasonable discount at wholesale.

Special attention given to diseases of the Throat

and Lungs.

IRRA WARREN, M.D.

Boston, No. 1 Winter Place. D. 24.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,  
INHALATION, &c.—The subscriber continues

to treat these diseases by Inhalation of the powder of the *Nitrate*, *Lycopodium*, &c., also with the *La-*

*ryngost* *Shower Syringe* and *Tonoid*.

Inhalators with the *Patent*, will be sent, by Ex-

press post, to any part of the country, to physicians or patients.

I have found this powder highly serviceable in ulcerated sore throat,

bronchitis, laryngitis and incipient phthisis, and

the testimony of several physicians who have tried it

in various places has been greatly in favor of its

use.

W. M. CORNELL, M.D.,

Oct. 21—eo-ff 43 Washington st., Boston.

PROTEIN—Sold by PHILBRICK, CARPEN-

TER & CO.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.—The Medical  
Lectures at Bowdoin College will commence  
on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1852.

The Theory and Practice of Medicine, by WILLIAM  
SWEETSER, M.D.

Anatomy and Surgery, by EDMUND R. PEASLEE,  
M.D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,  
by AMOS NOUSE, M.D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by CHARLES A.

LEE, M.D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by PARKER CLEAVER,

M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence, by HON. JOHN S. TENNEY,

M.D.

The Library, containing about 3000 volumes, prin-  
cipally modern works—and the Anatomical Cabinet,  
are annually increasing.

Every person becoming a member of this institu-  
tion, is required *previously* to present *satisfactory*  
evidence of possessing a good moral character.

The amount of fees for the Lectures is \$50, pay-  
able in advance. Graduation fee, including Diploma,  
\$15. The Lectures continue fourteen weeks.

Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture  
Term in May, and at the following Commencement  
of the College in September.

F. CLEAVELAND, Secretary.

Brunswick, Nov. 1851. N12—cowl

CITY OF BOSTON.—City Physician's Office and

Vaccination Institution, No. 21 Court Square.

Hour for Vaccination, from *Twelve to One*

o'clock, daily.

HENRY G. CLARK,  
Residence 35 Salem Street.

March 12—eo-ff

—

PURE COD LIVER OIL, carefully prepared

from only fresh and healthy livers, by Joseph

Burritt, Apothecary, No. 33 Tremont Row, Boston.

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cian, after prescribing it in 430 cases of consumption

(1023) of which he preserved full notes, states in

the London Journal of Medicine—“As the result of

experience, confirmed by a rational consideration

of its mode of action, the *pure fresh oil* from the liver

of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of

pulmonary consumption, than any other agent, medi-

cial, dietetic, or regimenical, that has yet been

employed.” June 15—16.

R. ROBINSON'S PATENT PESSARY—may be  
obtained *Wholesale and Retail*, of Aaron P.  
Richardson, M.D., No. 36 Green street, Boston.

May 29—ff

## MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

**POND & MORSE**—Dealers in Genuine Drugs, Medicines, &c., Main Street, Rutland, Vt. Medicines furnished as above at the lowest Boston prices. A large assortment of Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments, &c., always on hand.

N. B.—Patient Medicines not manufactured or sold. Sept. 1, 1831. \$10—L

**NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**—The subscriber, aware of the adulterations practised in preparing and powering Drugs and Medicines for the market, and to enable the experienced physician to know the price, has arranged to have most of those articles produced in his establishment. Samples of drugs in their original state will be kept for comparison, and he has requested Dr. A. A. Hays, State Assayer, to analyze at any time such preparations as may appear of doubtful genuineness, before offering them for sale, thereby insuring to physicians pure drugs and medicines.

W. M. BROWN.

N. B.—With the above arrangement all can be supplied with pure and unadulterated medicines. Physicians of Boston and vicinity are invited to call and examine the above arrangement, and see samples of pure drugs and medicines. No one allowed to put up prescriptions except those of long experience and perfect masters of their profession.

The sale of all Fancy Goods and Confectionery is discontinued on the Sabbath. Prescriptions and family medicines sold as usual on that day.

Sept. 4.

**PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF LIME.**—This new remedy for scrofula, &c., manufactured and for sale by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Chemists, 160 Washington st., Boston. Dec. 17.

**CANTHARIDAL COLLODION.**—A new Epsom Remedy, and substitute for the ordinary preparations of cantaridines. It is speedy, convenient and powerful; can be applied to any portion of the body, and remain entirely unaffected by the movements of the patient. It requires the employment of neither leather or linen in the use of the ordinary vesicating agents. Manufactured and for sale by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Druggists, 160 Washington St., Jan. 23.—II

**TOBACCO OINTMENT, COMPOUND**—Prepared and sold by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Chemists, 160 Washington st., Boston. Nov. 3.

**KOUSSO**—Received by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO. July, 1831.

**PURE CHLOROFORM.**—For sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, Apothecary, No. 33 Tremont Row, Jan. 5—II.

**TINCTURES** from English leaves of Hyoscyamus, Conium, Digitalis, Belladonna, and Aconite, Tinct. Indian Hemp. These Tinctures are of officinal strength. Sold by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.

Nov. 6.

**DR. HEATON'S HERNIA INFIRMARY,** BOSTON.—Dr. H. having returned from Europe, will receive patients as formerly. He continues to attend particular to the nature and speedy cure of Hernia or Rupture, Varicose, Scrotocoele, Hydrocoele, &c., also to diseases of females. Trusses are dispensed with in all cases.

Applications must be made at his office and residence, 2 Exeter Place, Boston.

July 24.

**NOTICE.**—*A good chance for a good Physician,* in a flourishing village, with a business of about \$100 per year; fifteen miles from Boston by rail-road. Inquire at this office for particulars.

Dec. 10—epit.

**FOR SALE.**—The ride of a Practising Physician, worth 1,000 per annum. The instrument used to sell horses, butter, olive flutes, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of R. P. JENNESS, Saccappa, Maine. Oct. 25—II

**VACCINE VIRUS.**—Physicians in any section of the United States, can procure ten quills charged with *Pure Vaccine Virus* by return of mail, on addressing the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, enclosing one dollar, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office.

**SMITH & MELVIN'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF OPIUM.**—Containing all the desirable Alkaloids of Opium, in a natural state of combination, purified and rendered permanent.—The want of a uniform preparation of Opium which should take the place of Laudanum, as usually prepared, has been long felt by physicians and others. Having been daily reminded, in dispensing medicines, of the uncertain strength, as well as objectionable qualities, of several preparations of this important drug, the subscribers will let the following for these refined chemical solutions, prepared by them of all the active medicinal constituents of Opium, rejecting the Narcotic and other deleterious compounds.

This Fluid Extract is a solution of the Salts of Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine, Narceine and Meconine, with Meconic and Malic Acids, in the same proportions as they naturally exist in the best Opium. They are extracted without change of composition, or addition, and rendered permanent in this form. Narcotic, and other exciting and deleterious compounds, existing in the Opium, are completely removed. While, therefore, the preparation is the valuable preparation of the Salts of Morphine, it has the additional claim of possessing the properties of the unadulterated drug for exhibition in cases not under the control of Morphine Salts.

Its strength is precisely that of the original officinal Laudanum, and this standard, accurately fixed, will be maintained in all the parcels bearing our signature. The purchasers will therefore obtain the native Morphin Salts at a lower price than that of the artificial, and will enjoy a less repulsive remedy than Laudanum, with entire freedom from the dangerous which artificial Morphin Salts often produce. Its action upon the organic system is the same as that of the English Black Drop, while the debilitating and relaxing effects of that preparation are not produced by its continued use.

**SMITH & MELVIN, Apothecaries,**  
225 Washington street, Boston.

**Certificate from Dr. A. A. Hays.**—“I have been requested by Messrs. Smith & Melvin, to analyze their preparation of the Salts of the Alkaloids in Opium, called *Liquid Extract of Opium*, and to examine their processes for preparing it.

This new medicinal preparation is the result of a beautiful pharmaceutical method, exhibiting both chemical and professional knowledge, applied with great skill and care. As stated by them, I find the *Liquid Extract* has been distilled of Narcotics, and these substances become poisons—certainly highly refined, while the natural Salts existing in Opium are retained in a nearly pure state.

I can most confidently recommend this as the best of the known compounds of the Opium Alkaloids, and the only one in which they are unaltered and rendered permanent.

**Respectfully,** A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.  
1 Pine Street, Boston, 1st May, 1830.”

**DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.**—Dr. J. H. Dix will, from this date, relinquish general practice, and attend exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Tremont street, opposite Tremont House.

February 14, 1831.

**NAPHTHALINE.**—A new remedy highly recommended by M. D'espoulier, M. Rassignon and M. Emery, in various pulmonary complaints. Manufactured and for sale by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Chemists, 160 Washington street, Boston.

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**CHIRRETTA.**—A new Anti-periodic, just received by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., 160 Washington street, Boston.

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**FRESH AND GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES** of all superior quality, carefully prepared for physicians' use, and for sale on the most favorable terms, at 33 Tremont Row, Boston, by

**JOSEPH BURNETT,** (Successor to T. Metcalf.

**CHLOROFORM.** Concentrated Chloric and Sulphuric Ethers, for inhalation. Manufactured and sold by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Chemists and Physicians' Druggists.

Nov. 6.

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Oct. 16.

**MATICO** constantly on hand, and for sale by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO. Nov. 6.

T H E

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VOL. XLV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1852.

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NEW THEORY OF RESPIRATION AND CIRCULATION—INTERESTING EXPERIMENT ON AN ALLIGATOR.

[No apology is needed for laying the following correspondence before our readers. They will find it possessed of much interest, whatever view they may take of the theory attempted to be established. It will be seen that converts to it have risen up in no obscure place and of no mean standing—and Mrs. Willard may well be proud of the character and talent which have come to her aid in support of her new doctrines. It is proper to mention that she would gladly have withheld from publication the first part of Dr. Cartwright's letter—her “apotheosis”; but its omission would have injured his graphic description, into which it is so ingeniously wrought, and it is therefore inserted. The theory in question —viz., that the motive powers of the blood are in the lungs and not in the heart—is applicable, if true, to many useful purposes connected with both the healthy and diseased states of the human system; and we now have on hand, for publication in the Journal, some extended remarks on this point by Dr. Cartwright.—ED.]

*Mrs. Willard.*

*New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1851.*

MY DEAR MADAM,—I am about to write you a strange, original, but I hope not an unwelcome letter, on a most interesting and important subject, which, judging from your writings, seems very *strangely* to have enlisted the energies of your whole soul. Believe me, that what I have to say is the literal truth, which I can prove in any court of justice, although in communicating it I shall be compelled to borrow a little from the language of fiction, to tell of truths yet more strange. I therefore beg leave to inform you, that I was present at what might, in mythological language, be termed your apotheosis, and that New Orleans is entitled to the credit of being the first to award the honor. In ancient times, on such occasions, a vast pile of faggots and aromatics was set on fire, and an eagle let loose from a high pinnacle to mount into the sky as the messenger of the mandate to deify a mortal. Thus in Rome of old. But in New Orleans, instead of kindling the fire in a pile of faggots, it was kindled, by means of a blow-pipe, in the lungs of a dead Leviathan of the Mississippi—or, in plain language, a saurian, crocodile or alligator, which *it brought to life!!* In its resuscitation your theory of “*the motive powers of the circulation of the blood*” was established beyond all doubt or dispute. The crocodile, an Egyptian divinity, resuscitat-

ed, instead of the eagle of imperial Rome let loose, was made the messenger of the mandate for your enrolment among the immortals. Many of the persons present upon the occasion are not unknown to fame. Prof. C. G. Forshey, a learned chemist and distinguished topographical engineer in the United States' service, and whose essays on the hydrography of the Mississippi you have probably seen, superintended the inflating process. Dr. Bennett Dowler, destined to live in futurity as the discoverer of post-mortem muscular motion under percussion, and whose pathological investigations, although not half told, have already given him a world-wide celebrity among the learned, performed the dissection of the thorax of the dead "*Niliaca fera*," literally laying the bosom bare by removing every covering that concealed the heart and lungs, thus enabling all to see what physiological phenomena occurred in bringing the dead to life.

The alligator had been killed by tying the trachea. After it had been, to all appearances, perfectly dead for about an hour, it was brought up, from its cage on the ground, in a back lot, by some negroes, into the third story of a house on Tchoupitoulas street, the most public street in the city, and placed on the dissecting table. Dr. Dowler then dissected the thorax, exposing the heart and lungs, and extended the dissection into the abdomen, so as to bring into view the organs of that region. The blood was all wiped away, and the viscera of the abdomen and thorax exposed naked to the eye. Not a motion or sign of life occurred. I took the heart in my hand. It was dead and cold. A hole was afterwards cut in the trachea, below the ligature, and a blow-pipe introduced, which Prof. Forshey worked. Long and lustily did the Professor blow—the sweat streaming from every pore from the exertion, and no motion or sign of life appeared. The operation was about to be abandoned, when I (having full faith in the main conclusion of your theory, although I believe that some of the links of the ratiocination leading to it are defective) advised the inflation to be persevered in—and soon a faint quivering of moving blood in the diaphanous veins of the lungs began to be seen. The inflating process was continued with renewed energy, and at length the blood began to run in a stream from the lungs into the quiescent heart. Then the heart began to quiver, and soon to pulsate, and ere long signs of life began elsewhere to occur. The inflation being continued, the animal began to move. Dr. Powell undertook to hold it, and, although a strong muscular man, "Caiman" became too strong for him and other assistants to hold. The inflation was stopped, and the saurian was bound with cords. The process was resumed, and had not been continued long, before Leviathan was himself again, and broke the cords as easily as did the strong man those of the Philistines. Becoming dangerous to the by-standers, and proving his title to his old epithets, "*formidabilis—immanis—terrificus—horrendus*"—the inflation was suspended, and the Sampson of the Mississippi was shorn of his strength, and fast bound to the table by strong ropes. Again the vital air was sent to his lungs, and again "*la grande Dragonne*," as the French call him, made the most vigorous exertions to get loose—biting and snapping at everything. The vivisection clearly

proved, that the *primum mobile* of the circulation and the chief motive powers of the blood are in the lungs, and not in the heart. Dr. Dowler, having never read your work on the circulation, when he saw the blood in motion in the lungs before any movement occurred in the heart, supposed that atmospheric air endowed the globules of the blood with a self-locomotory power. But why seek for a hypothetical self-locomotory power in the globules themselves, when the laws of chemistry declare to us the development of a most active locomotory power in the caloric evolved in the transmission of venous into arterial blood? the capacity for heat, between the two, being so different, that the latter could contain insensible caloric enough to give it motion, although its sensible temperature were actually less than the former. Thus either moves under a sensible temperature below that required to move water.

The alligator is a good type of those animals called cold-blooded. Some learned doctors have enlisted the cold-blooded animals and sent them against your theory of the circulation, to batter it down and to cover it with ridicule. How surprised will they be to find that these very animals sent against it to demolish it, have built for it an imperishable rampart, against all assaults.

In regard to the hot-blooded, I have a very pretty gold snuff-box, for which I am primarily indebted to faith in your theory, and secondarily to a lady, the mother of a child supposed to be dead, whose lungs I continued perseveringly to inflate until the *nouveau né* came to life, and is still living and flourishing.

But I must reserve some remarks I have to make on the utility of your doctrines, reduced to practice, for another communication.

You will be surprised and pleased at seeing an intimate connection traced between red, healthy blood, and education, physical, moral and intellectual, and the great advantages pointed out, which your discovery, showing how it can be made at will, gives to the physician in the prevention and cure of a multiplicity of diseases and infirmities—particularly some of those common, and most of those peculiar, to your sex—as also the hidden power, of which it is the spring, requiring only to be put in motion and properly regulated and assisted by other expedients of science, to confer on them, not only health, intellectual and moral superiority, but grace and beauty.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT, M.D.

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Dr. Cartwright.

Troy, Dec. 11, 1851.

DEAR SIR.—Day before yesterday I received the wonderful account of the great "saurian" experiment by yourself and other eminent physiologists; and I received it as, some years ago, you told Mr. and Mrs. Prewett, then of Natchez, on returning to them my work on the "Circulation," that I had made the announcement of my theory. "She has found it," you said, "she has found it; it is true!—but she has told it like a woman." The statement of your wonderful operations on the monster of the Mississippi, learned and scientific—unexceptionable—all but a little poetic *heathenry* in the introduction, of itself jocu-

lar and amusing—yet moved me to tears and to prayers. Now God be magnified, I said, I shall no longer be looked upon as an impudent pretender, shunned and even hated by some of those whose good opinion is most valuable—pitied by others, as subject to a species of monomania—and thus, my usefulness in objects pertaining to the advancement of my own sex, materially hindered. For the great business and object of my life has been, and is, their improvement. This physiological subject, and history, have been the two main episodes; and both have furnished examples of the general manner in which my mind, whether I will or no, must operate.

The various steps of my *publishing* this theory, have resulted from the strong impulses of religious duty; for it was felt by me to be a masculine theory, and its reputation rather dreaded than coveted, though a sense of justice, and perhaps a love of fame, would not allow me to permit another to claim it. Many efforts were fruitlessly made to get it before the public otherwise than by publishing it in my own name. My small volume on "The Motive Powers which produce the Circulation of the Blood," was drawn forth by the feeling that the long journey I was about to take, in which I visited your mighty river, whose exhilarating waters once drank, men grow so fearless, that they no longer care for death, either as respects themselves or their neighbors—being about to take this journey I felt it to be my duty to publish this theory *then*, as I might have no hereafter in which to do it.

Yet, the theory required to be received by the medical faculty before it could be said to be adopted. But where were the brave physicians who would dare—a woman having first promulgated it—to assert its truth and its importance? They ought to have been found among those who drink the courage-giving waters of the Mississippi, and whose hearts partake of that generous chivalry in the service of grateful woman, which my adventures would show, is indigenous upon its banks. And you, Sir, who pronounced my "Eureka," guided alone by your clear perception of truth, you ought to have been in this affair as you are, "the man of destiny"; and *Leviathan*, breaking his bonds, is a fit emblem of what you have done.

All clear revelation must be "*from faith to faith*." In reading your letter, some persons present, not previously initiated, wore countenances, as I was astonished to perceive, of indignant incredulity; and, on bringing them to explanation, I found that they regarded it as an unmitigated hoax!! and thought that Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was but a type of the author, whoever he might be. I however showed them so many evidences of its genuineness, especially the ability and learning, medical and literary, with which it was written, that they finally concluded that a man who could compose thus, would not stultify himself by a contemptible artifice. Nevertheless, in the announcement to the medical world of one of the most important and remarkable experiments upon their records, would it not be well to request Professor Forshey and Dr. Dowler, one or both, to give, in their own language, a statement to follow yours; so that by "two or three witnesses" the mouth of disbelief itself may be stopped.

In the mean time I will communicate with Dr. Smith, the editor of the Boston Medical Journal, and after copying your letter, send him the original ; and perhaps as the duty of forwarding for publication your mythological exaltation of myself, falls to me, I must send my answer too ; to show that though I thank you from my heart, it is not so much that you offer me a robe of honor, as that you take a fool's cap from my head, and a heavy weight from my feeble shoulders ; and chiefly, that I may now hope and expect, that the truth, which for nineteen years I have, by God's help, nursed in solitude and sickly shade, is from henceforth to emerge into free air, and vigorous sun-light, and to become a blessing to mankind. With profound respect, I am, Sir,

Your friend and servant, **EMMA WILLARD.**

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**LUPUS.**

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

FORTUNATELY *lupus* is not of frequent occurrence, for it seems to be further from the control of remedies than any other not purely malignant disease. A recent case under the treatment of Dr. Doggett, of Wareham, as consulting surgeon, a most skilful practitioner and successful operator, has suggested these remarks. The destructive ulceration usually commences near one of the natural orifices, where there is an abundance of secreting follicles. Not unfrequently a patch of skin inflames at the base of the *ale nasi*. The tubercular-shaped spot continues to swell and becomes red. It does not harden like scirrus, but secretes a sanious matter and soon scabs over. Presently there is an ulcer formed, with an irregular inverted margin. Its progress is capricious, sometimes increasing and then commencing to cicatrize, but ultimately by gradual extension involving the flesh of the nose, cheek and lips, and the integuments about the eye. The bones of the face become carious and exfoliate. The orbit is sometimes destroyed, and the eye falls into the chasm beneath. The alveolar processes are removed, laying bare the sockets of the teeth, and the palate is destroyed and the nasal fossæ laid open. The lining membrane of the antrum suppurates, and the patient dies, a loathsome spectacle, worn out by pain and irritation. Such is the progress and termination of the genuine *noli me tangere*, or *herpes exedens*.

This species of disease is not strictly of the malignant order. It is confined to the external tissues, it does not attack the lymphatics, does not appear in remote organs simultaneously, nor does it return if effectually removed, which is rarely accomplished. Though it may not improperly be termed cancer of the skin, it has none of the rapidity of growth of genuine carcinoma, and but little tendency to visceral contamination. The cacosis attending cancer is not apparent, and the general health does not seem to suffer much from the primary disease. The first plain indication of treatment is to promote the general health by proper regimen. A nutritious and unstimulating diet is appropriate. All medication is of uncertain utility. Aperients and alteratives, sarsaparilla (any

further than it aids nutrition), liquor arsenicalis, and the iodide of potassium, are all usually ineffectual to arrest the disease. The diseased surface may be destroyed by escharotic of arsenic or zinc, but the ulcerative tendency is not stayed. Stimulants of nitrate of silver or more powerful agents will not permanently alter the disordered action. Cautic appliances, such as potassa fusa and the Vienna paste, are frequently prescribed. All these means are at the command of the surgeon, as well as the internal administration of the chloride of arsenic and numerous lesser remedies, but the disease proceeds without let or hindrance. Opium or its preparations, and other anodynes, to allay pain and anxiety, are the only real palliatives. Narcotics are at last, as in all chronic diseases when given in gradually-increasing doses, borne in astonishing quantities. A tolerant habit is established, and when the necessity for their use exists no longer, there remains a craving for a stimulant sedative very difficult to overcome. A clergyman in one of the western counties of this State became so inveterately attached to the habit, that he could abstain, by no manner of means, from the regular use of opium. His ordinary dose was four grains. He attempted to diminish it, but could succeed only by mixing a gradually-increased quantity of some inert substance with the drug, so that the bolus should not be decreased in size.

The inceptive stage of lupus is generally very protracted. The crypta or follicles in which the disease commences, and whose functions are to secrete a fluid for the purpose of keeping the parts moist and to preserve them from irritating bodies with which they come in contact, are peculiarly susceptible to the influences producing lupus. The papula, which at last becomes so dangerous and distressing, perhaps has existed since the memory runneth not to the contrary. The apparently harmless and inert pimple attracts no attention for years, and after the lurking mischief begins to be developed and the morbid process commences, its progress is almost imperceptibly slow; and when the erosive disease is fairly established, its stages are extremely lingering, so that the patient dies rather from exhaustion than from the malignant diathesis. It is curious to remark the influence a case of this kind will produce upon the observers. Every pimple is magnified into a cancer in ambush, and all sorts of premonitions are conjured up. The surgeon may assert, with a good degree of assurance, the improbability of any particular individual being attacked by this affection.

E. SANFORD.

December 29th, 1851.

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FRACTURE OF THE CRANIUM, WITH DEPRESSION—TREPHINING—RECOVERY.

BY HAMNETT HILL, BYTOWN.

ON the afternoon of October 13th, about 2 o'clock, Peter Pinard, aged 8 years, while playing in a stable, received a kick on the forehead from a horse, midway between the edge of the orbit and the frontal protuberance on the right side. He was rendered senseless by the force of

the blow, which severely cut the integuments, and indented the bone of the skull. I was called to him, in consultation with the late Dr. A. Beaubien, at 3 o'clock, P.M., about one hour after the accident, and found him with a gaping, contused wound on the right side of the forehead, of about two inches in length, parallel with the long axis of the orbit, the centre of which would correspond with the pupil of the eye on that side. It was evidently the result of the toe caulk of the horse's shoe, which had taken such terrible effect on the *os frontis*. The integuments were driven upwards ; and, on introducing the finger into the wound, at its upper margin, there could be distinctly felt the well-defined edge of a part of the fractured frontal bone, for about an inch in length, while below it the bone seemed shattered, and forcibly driven into the substance of the brain to a depth of near half an inch. Severe as was the injury, but little effect seemed to be produced in comparison with what one would have expected. At this time the boy was perfectly sensible, his breathing quite regular, not the least stertorous, pupils sensible to the action of the light, and pulse about 72, without any peculiarity in it ; he was very intolerant of pain, and writhed about very much on any examination being made of the wound. Such was the state of the symptoms ; and although the physical evidences of bony depression were too obvious, yet, as there was wanting every indication of compression of the brain, it naturally became a question whether it was justifiable to trephine him, or await the issue of subsequent symptoms. We decided on the latter course, and proceeded to dress the wound lightly ; but, ere half an hour had elapsed, the symptoms began to put on a more alarming aspect. The pulse became slow, and continually intermitting ; an increasing disposition to somnolency manifested itself, during which state the eyelids remained open just enough to show the pupils, which were now strongly contracted ; but, on rousing him, which the slightest pain would do, they became widely dilated, and so remained when exposed to the light of a candle. Under these altered circumstances, the operation of trephining was promptly decided on ; the wound was therefore enlarged upwards, at right angles to its original direction ; thus making it of a T shape. The reflection of the two flaps gave ample room for the further steps of the operation, which was accomplished without much difficulty, except from a somewhat troublesome haemorrhage from the frontal branches of the temporal artery, which obscured the parts from view. On removing the semicircular portion of bone under the trephine, I endeavored to raise the depressed bone with the handle of a tooth forceps (a good substitute for the elevator), but it was so firmly impacted and wedged as to render it impossible to stir it ; so, reversing the forceps with much care, I laid hold of the depressed bone, and, with a steady, wriggling motion, at last succeeded in removing it from its situation. Another portion presented itself nearer to the temporal region, which was also detached with much less force, and a third portion, nearer the orbit, was then elevated to its normal position. The dura mater was found to be lacerated, and portions of the cineritious substance of the brain were successively removed by the sponge, in clearing the wound of blood and coagula. The three

pieces of bone removed, when arranged, after the operation, represented an irregular triangle, measuring one inch and three quarters in its maximum length, by one inch and an eighth, thus leaving a hole large enough to insert three fingers into the cranium. The susceptibility to pain was so unusual in these severe injuries of the head, that it was deemed advisable to give him chloroform. In fact, without it, it would have been next to impossible to keep him quiet. After ascertaining that no spiculae or sharpened edges of bone were likely to irritate the brain, the edges of the wound were brought together with sutures, and dressed with cold-water dressing. By this time the symptoms had continued increasing in severity; the pulse was barely perceptible; the extremities had become cold, lips blue, and insensibility continued complete long after the use of chloroform was discontinued. Under these circumstances the patient seemed to be rapidly sinking, and we plied him vigorously with brandy and water, heat to the extremities, &c. &c. At last re-action became fairly established, and at eight in the evening I found him with a pulse at 126, soft and regular, tongue clean, respiration natural, countenance good, pupils sensitive, heat restored, and without a single complaint; the stimulus had long since been discontinued, and he was ordered a purgative of calomel and jalap.

It is unnecessary to trespass on your pages with a daily detail of the symptoms or treatment; suffice it to observe that, under the attentive exhibition of aperients, low diet, and local application of cold to the seat of injury, his recovery has been continued, and that, at the expiration of about a fortnight, the wound was entirely healed, and he seemed as well as ever in all respects, save some slight dilatation of the pupils.

*British American Medical and Physical Journal.*

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#### ON THE RECIPROCAL AGENCIES OF MIND AND MATTER.

[Continued from page 456.]

LEAVING, therefore, any further discussion of the pathological condition of the encephalon, I will merely allude to the visible and outward aspect of the chronic lunatic. Here the hair is generally dry and stubbed, sometimes neglected, long, ragged and matted; the skin greasy, cadaverous, sallow, with (in many subjects) a papulated variegation resembling acne; sometimes it is dry and harsh, as though there were little or none of that secretion of insensible perspiration which we find in health and youth. There is, in short, a general want of tone in the skin, as well as in the whole constitution; the clear transparency is ill exchanged for a muddy aspect, and the whole appearance of the patient becomes so aged and altered, that, if ever beauty reigned, scarce a vestige will be discoverable. And yet that fell disease, that fatal scourge of Europe, so linked with Beauty as to carry off more than half her offspring (phthisis), is one of the most fatal diseases consequent on insanity. Most lunatics become emaciated; for, ravenous in most instances as is their appetite, the process of nutrition lingers, at least in a large majority, and tubercular cachexia frequently supervenes, or they

become atrophied, without the usually prominent features of phthisis. This is, however, by no means universal; for corpulence may be observed here and there in most asylums, and if it were true (which *I* beg leave to deny) that "Fat paunches have lean pates," we might expect a much larger number of them amongst the insane—nay, Bedlam would be crammed with little else! Others die of exhaustion, induced by long-continued excitement, want of sleep, and that smouldering fire of adynamic fever which gradually consumes its fragile tenement. The latter condition is often leagued with a chronic inflammatory state of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels—that sub-acute "gastro-enterite" on which some authors seem to imagine insanity to be mainly dependent: for, although constipation is a common event in insanity, yet an opposite condition of a dysenteric character will frequently be found to prevail, terminating now and then in colliquative diarrhoea, and death. Without, however, concurring in so fanciful a theory as that insanity is a quasi-reflex action from the abdominal viscera, it has been shown by the statistics of upwards of one thousand fatal cases in France, that, next to diseases of the brain and its membranes, more deaths were assigned to diseases of the abdominal viscera than to any other cause; and next to them, to diseases of the heart and lungs. The rate of mortality is greater in men than in women. All these numerical results, however, are uncertain, and of course vary with different contingent circumstances in different asylums.

The allusion to these different diseases to which lunatics are liable, and to which they mostly succumb, naturally awakens our attention to the treatment of them. But the medical treatment of these unfortunate beings is principally comprised in the treatment of the several diseases with which they may be visited; for we have no *antimaniacal* drugs—no *pharmacopeia lunatica*. Their diseases must be met much in the same way as the same diseases are met and treated where reason is undisturbed; and the hellebore with which Melampus was said to have cured the daughters of Proteus may be classed in efficiency for the *cure of mania* with the pills that were sold to prevent earthquakes! Courses of different medicines, such as mercury, emetics, nauseants, cathartics, narcotics, counter-irritants, tonics, &c., have all been tried, and each of them in turn may have been occasionally attended by the best effects, and by recoveries; and (to be brief) where certain symptoms have shown themselves calling for specific medicines, they have (as might be expected) fulfilled the object of their exhibition. Tonics are undoubtedly much required and much used (as may be imagined where debility is so common), and perhaps *more* than any other class of medicines. Medicines of all kinds are equally necessary, according to circumstances, for the insane as well as for the sane. Nevertheless, there is no *panacea* in either case! Many cases of insanity present no corporeal disease, though many others are so involved in, or based on it, that they are amenable to cure, in which cases "Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus." Hence a ward in a public lunatic asylum may require as much medicine, and as much variety of treatment, as the patients in a hospital. In fact, they require double care; for the mind is diseased as well as the body, and

must be equally ministered to. "No one," as Dr. Davey observes, "can be expected to succeed in the treatment of mental diseases, who fails to regard the brain as the organ of the mind." Again: "As regards the strictly medical treatment of the insane, those general principles of science, physiological and pathological, must invariably direct the practitioner, which he is in the habit of recognizing when engaged in the management of all other diseases, and of every kind of injury; and without great and unremitting attention to the various subjects of diet, ventilation, occupation, amusement, classification, &c., the physician will find all his labor in vain. To these all-important auxiliaries we are indebted more particularly for the successful result of the grand experiment made at Hanwell by Dr. John Conolly, viz., the entire abolition of all kinds of restraint in the management and cure of the lunatic, and the adoption of the humane plan of treatment—a fact this, than which none other appertaining to medical history is more deserving the gratitude of the philanthropist and the esteem of all lovers of science; and one, moreover, not only well calculated, but destined to give to the name of Conolly a niche in the Temple of Fame, by the side of those of Oberlin, Fry, Montague and Clarkson." I cannot quote this merited compliment to Dr. Conolly, from the work of his former colleague at Hanwell, Dr. Davey, without expressing my unfeigned pleasure in knowing that Lord Ashley (now Earl of Shaftesbury), whose name and exertions in the cause of philanthropy stand out in such transcendantly bold relief in the present day, has most successfully set on foot and carried out the means of presenting Dr. Conolly with a substantial testimonial of the high appreciation in which he is held by his medical brethren and others for the science he has displayed, as well as the humanity which he has evinced, in the care and management of the insane.

It is remarkable how healthy the insane are. In a visit which I made last week to the Asylum at Hanwell, in company with Dr. Conolly, I was astonished to find scarcely an invalid amongst nearly one thousand patients—certainly not half a dozen requiring medical treatment for bodily disease. I have observed the same immunity in the asylums in Essex. Much of this exemption of disease is attributable to the cleanliness, ventilation, regulated temperature, exercise in the open air, regularity of diet and living, and all those known rules and regulations which act as prophylactics generally.

In going round Bethlehem Hospital with Dr. Monro, only yesterday, there was scarcely a patient who had occasion for his professional advice for any bodily disease. There was what sailors call a "clean bill of health" amongst about four hundred of the *detenus*, and the ventilation, cleanliness and regularity were striking features of the institution.

The grand principle of modern and improved treatment is to avoid even the appearance of unnecessary restraint, as well as restraint itself; and to treat the insane with a confidence which will almost invariably excite their secret but proudest endeavors to preserve and retain. There is a secret power which holds the helm and guides it more effectually in its controlling and moral influence than the rude restraints applied to the bones and muscles of the human frame. There is no influence so pow-

erful as the sphere of a *moral* influence. Put the padlock on the mind ! The *Lock on the Human Understanding* ! One of the wildest and most violent patients at this time in the Asylum at High Beech is on his *parole* : and although he is most anxious to be set at liberty, and continually appeals for it on every occasion of my visiting that Asylum, and could at any hour walk into Epping Forest and escape in any direction, no inducement can tempt him to open the latch-gate which bounds the garden in which he daily walks. “ *La liberté nous rend fidèles.* ” The reliance placed on his sense of honor has awakened a proper pride within him, and strongly illustrates the good effect of moral treatment. “ There is a stage,” says Dr. Gooch, “ approaching convalescence, in which the bodily disease is loosening its hold over the mental faculties, and in which the latter are capable of being drawn out of the former by judicious appeals to the mind.” It is when the icy fetters in which reason has been enchain'd begin to thaw beneath the genial ray of moral influence, that the prospect and the hope of recovery beam forth. Kindness of manner, appeals to their sense and sensibility, cheering promises of cure and liberation, and dealing with their reason as though she had not been shaken from her seat, soon give the medical superintendent a valuable ascendancy over patients, and materially tend to disperse the thick cloud of delusion in which their intellect had hitherto been enveloped. It obtains their confidence and conciliates their esteem. They look upon their manager as a minister of “ balm to their hurt minds,” instead of a tyrant and a despot. This feeling was extensively demonstrated during my visit to the different wards with Dr. Conolly last Saturday. Their subservience and affection seemed equal ; but

“ If e'er it chance'd, as sometimes chance it must,  
That one among so many overleap'd  
The limits of control, his gentle eye  
Grew stern.” —

and they were instantly subdued. They are brought to consider themselves as visitors instead of prisoners, and to feel that when their minds, which had been in an unsettled state, shall have recovered their serenity, they will return to their business and their friends. In the interim, their attention is engaged, and their time pleasantly and advantageously passed in occupations connected with trade, or in diversified innocent amusements, both in doors and out, according to their fancy and inclination. It is a signal error to suppose that the insane are to be treated as if they were wholly irrational, for they are not so ; very many of them are accessible to reason—at all events, and in all cases, they should be treated as if they were ; and (if capable of being reasoned with) a well-directed reply will sometimes remove a false impression from a patient's mind. A lunatic, under the care of the late Dr. Allen, imagined himself to be Jesus Christ, and in proof of it showed him a scar he had in his side, which, he said, had been occasioned by his having been pierced with a spear. Dr. Allen, remonstrating with him, remarked that our Saviour was wounded on the opposite side. Ashamed apparently at the fallacy of his own reasoning, he hid himself under the bed-clothes, and never again reverted to the impression.—But, to return

to the subject of reposing confidence in patients. Nothing but absolute necessity should justify absolute restraint. It only exasperates the furious, and renders the suicide more determined to effect his purpose. The faults of lunatics, like those of children, should be viewed with pity, for they are the ebullition of feeling without understanding. We must visit them lightly, blending firmness with kindness, and tempering our reproof with moderation and prudence ; like the

" Father!—whose authority in show,  
When most severe, and mustering all its force,  
Was but the graver countenance of love!  
Whose favor, like the clouds of spring, might lower,  
And utter now and then an awful voice,  
Yet had a blessing in its darkest frown,  
Threatening at once and nourishing the plant! "

As soon as their convalescence renders them capable of estimating kindness, they will much more readily submit, and, even in the height of their most furious paroxysms, it is astonishing how much may often be done by liberality and gentleness. This may be extended or curtailed, according to their conduct ; making them sensible of greater indulgence in proportion to their exercise of *self-control*—a virtue and a duty which should be inculcated and impressed on them in every possible way. I will give one instance, and only one, to show the advantage of liberality combined with the precept of teaching this important duty.

Some years ago, a man, about 34 years of age, of almost Herculean size and figure, and very violent, was brought to the York Retreat. He had been often afflicted ; and so constantly, during the present attack, had he been kept chained, and so fearful were those who had the charge of him of his violence and his strength, that his clothes were contrived to be taken off and put on by means of strings, without removing his manacles. They were, however, taken off when he entered the Retreat, and he was ushered into the apartment where the superintendents were sitting at supper. He was calm ; his attention appeared to be arrested by his new position. He was desired to join in the repast, during which he behaved with tolerable propriety. After it was concluded, the superintendent conducted him to his apartment, and told him the circumstances on which his treatment would depend—that it was his anxious wish to make every inmate as comfortable as possible, and that he sincerely hoped the patient's conduct would render it unnecessary to subject him to coercion. The maniac was sensible of the kindness of his treatment. He promised to restrain himself, and he so completely succeeded, that, during his stay, no coercive means were ever employed towards him. He was frequently very vociferous, and threatened his attendants, who, in their defence, were very desirous of restraining him by the jacket. The superintendent on these occasions went to his apartment, and though the first sight of him seemed rather to increase the irritation, yet, after sitting some time quietly beside him, the violent excitement subsided, and he would listen with attention to the persuasions and arguments of his friendly visiter. After such conversations the patient was generally better for some days or a week, and in about four months he was discharged perfectly recovered.

Can it be doubted that, in this case, the disease had been greatly exasperated by the mode of management? or that the subsequent kind of treatment greatly tended to promote his recovery? Surely the case requires no comment.

[To be continued.]

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**CASE OF POISONING WITH STRYCHNIA.**

BY ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., EDIN., FORFAR.

T—H—, a gamekeeper in the neighborhood, who had been missing from the 7th of May last, was found dead in a plantation on the 11th. A phial, labelled "strychnia, poison," and containing a small quantity of a whitish powder, was found lying by his side: which I took possession of. On my arrival at the spot, the body, which had not been moved, was lying on the face, with the hands firmly clenched, the feet very much extended, and the head considerably bent backwards. Every joint of the body was excessively rigid, and some of the muscles exhibited the same appearance as when in powerful action during life. There were no marks of violence, except a few superficial scratches on the eye-brows and tip of the nose, probably produced by the stems of the rough strong heather, among which the face rested. The countenance was very livid, and somewhat swollen. Except some shrinking of the eye-balls, and the usual opaque appearance of the cornea, observable soon after death, there was little indication of putrefaction.

The body having been removed to a convenient place for further examination, the head was opened, and the bloodvessels on the surface of the brain found very highly congested. On cutting into the brain, the texture of which was healthy, numerous bloody points presented themselves. The choroid plexus was very turgid. On cutting the scalp, dark-colored fluid blood flowed freely from it. The blood manifested the same appearance throughout the body. The lungs were healthy in structure, but much gorged with blood, and the heart, which was also natural, had both ventricles very much distended. The stomach, which externally exhibited no trace of disease, and a portion of the duodenum, with their contents, were removed for more minute examination. All the other viscera of the abdomen were in a healthy condition. The spine was not examined. On opening the stomach a patch of the villous coat, near the cardiac extremity, presented considerable congestion, and a small quantity of a whitish powder adhered to the membrane at this part, and also at some others where no congestion was manifest. It contained no food, and only a few ounces of fluid, which exhaled a strong spirituous odor. A minute quantity of the contents was then mixed with very dilute sulphuric acid, and boiled in a glass vessel for about half an hour. A portion of the supernatant liquor, when cold, being treated with nitric acid, was changed to a light orange color, and another portion, upon adding solution of tannin, deposited a pretty copious grayish-white sediment. A small quantity of the powder found in the phial was treated in the same manner, and similar results produced.

The detection of strychnia, so far as my information goes, is at present surrounded with great difficulty and uncertainty. On this account, and also from the fact of very few cases being on record where a thorough and scientific examination has been made by men of authority on the subject, I transmitted the stomach and remainder of its contents to Prof. Christison, who kindly undertook to inspect them, and has since furnished the following account of his examination:—

“The contents, and washings obtained with water acidulated with sulphuric acid, were filtered, treated with milk of lime, concentrated to a thin syrup, and filtered again. The insoluble lime-salts and excess of lime would contain strychnia, if there was any. The mixture, dried at  $212^{\circ}$ , was treated with boiling rectified spirit, and the solution was evaporated to dryness. The extract had the intense persistent bitter taste of strychnia, and was turned bright yellow by nitric acid. Another test mentioned in my Dispensatory did not act characteristically, the colors being altered by organic matter. There is, in fact, a want of positive tests for strychnia, when mixed with organic matters, unless the proportion were considerably greater than in this case, so as to admit of some complexity of chemical handling.

“I think there is satisfactory evidence for a case of suicide or accident. It may be doubted whether this chemical evidence, however, would be enough in a charge of murder—in which there was no proof of the nature of the symptoms.”—*Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Med. Science.*

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#### ON A NEW AND SIMPLE METHOD FOR THE CURE OF FISTULA.

BY H. B. EVANS, ESQ., M.R.C.S., ETC.

THE frequent occurrence of fistula, and the often unfortunate and unsatisfactory results of an operation intended for its cure, induce me to make known to the profession, through the medium of *The Lancet*, a simple plan of treatment, which has proved eminently successful in two cases under my care.

In October, 1850, W. E.—, box-maker, aged 42, applied to me with an abscess in the neighborhood of the rectum, pointing externally, which was opened, and gave exit to a large quantity of pus. This gradually degenerated into a deep fistulous tract along the rectum, and communicating with it at its extremity. For two months the usual remedies were adopted without success, and I then expressed my opinion that an operation must be resorted to. In this I was fully borne out by the opinion of an eminent hospital surgeon whom I called in. This the patient obstinately refused to submit to, and such refusal led to my adopting the mode of treatment I am about to detail.

A blunt-pointed silver probe, five inches in length (the sinus itself being four inches in depth), was inserted into the wound, having previously been dipped in dilute nitric acid (one part of acid to one part of water), and suffered to remain there a minute. That this had a strong cauterizing effect, I knew from the pain it occasioned. Thus far the result

was desirable: but in consequence of the destruction of the silver probes by the acid, and the impossibility of using them more than three or four times, I had some copper ones made, and used them in the same manner, only thus substituting a nitrate of copper for a nitrate of silver, and I think with a better effect. Under this treatment I was pleased to see the depth of the sinus daily decrease by the gradual filling of it up with healthy granulations from the bottom. This was continued nearly every day for two months, February 22d, 1851, being the last occasion on which I thought it necessary to apply the nitrate of copper. The patient is at the present time perfectly sound.

In March, 1851, W. H.—, aged thirty, applied to me with strumous disease of the testicle. Iodine and iron were given, which arrested the progress of the disease, and produced a corresponding improvement in his health. The outward form of the testicle was retained, but with an open sinus of an inch and a half in length in an oblique direction from the apex, and discharging a thin, white, glairy fluid, peculiar to fistulae. The same treatment was pursued as in the former case, the sinus becoming entirely filled up, and the patient discharged at the commencement of the present month (September), without any external marks of previous disease, beyond a slight irregularity on the surface and a small cicatrix.

Thus by an easy method may the most strumous fistulae be traced to their extremities, and a strong caustic power applied to the bottom of the wound, from whence it is so desirable granulations should arise.

A limited sphere of private practice enables me only to give these two cases; but I have no hesitation in saying, that if this system be approved of and practised by surgeons generally, they would have as much reason to be satisfied with it as myself and patients, and the use of the knife would become almost obsolete. When a silver and copper wire are introduced together, after having been dipped in the acid, the caustic effect is intense (likened by the patient to a red hot wire), and if allowed to remain too long, would destroy the tissues with which they were in contact. This, I apprehend, is the effect of the galvanic action set up by the contact of the copper and silver wire with the acid acting upon them.—*London Lancet.*

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**THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.**

BOSTON, JANUARY 7, 1852.

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*Diseases of the Lungs.*—Unusual attention is now being paid by the profession to diseases of the lungs and chest. It is time that some progress should be made in that direction. While the mortality from these diseases is annually increasing to a melancholy extent, the system of treatment has not been essentially modified for the last forty years. Something must be done. The people look to physicians imploringly, as the multitudes of youth annually drop into the grave, and demand some marked effort beyond what has yet been attempted. Irregular practitioners are in the ascendant, throughout the interior of the country, in the treatment of pul-

monary complaints, mainly because they have the reputation of having discovered new or at least appropriate medicine, while we are reproached with giving nauseating doses, applying tartar emetic ointment, &c., and then leaving the patient a prey to every mountebank within call. Public sentiment justly demands every exertion at our hands; and it would tend to the restoration of confidence where it has been unfortunately weakened, were premiums offered by medical associations for the best treatises on the management of diseases of the lungs in the United States. This might be one of a series of means to rescue this branch of professional business from the grasp of pretenders in medicine, by convincing society that while we sympathize in the sufferings and sorrows caused by pulmonary consumption, we are also laboriously studying for new resources in nature and art to counteract its frightful mortality.

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*Policy of Medical Societies.*—It is a subject of surprise to medical men, why so strong a prejudice exists among the people against incorporated medical associations, which contemplate nothing more than the usefulness and respectability of the profession. The impression is extensively entertained that they are combinations to keep up prices, to put down individuals who presume to deviate from the rules which such associations prescribe, to monopolize the sick, and thus interfere with the rights of free citizens, who, it is said, and said truly, have an inalienable right to take medicine when and of whom they please. On the other hand, the theory of the law, where there is any yet remaining in force, for the protection and regulation of the practice of physic and surgery, is, that all persons are not competent judges of what kind of medical service is best for themselves, when prostrated by disease, and the State therefore refuses to allow incompetent men—those who have had no acquaintance with the structure of the body, and who have not been taught the known physiological laws of life at the universities where they are presumed to be understood—to prescribe for the sick. The constitution of modern society and the human constitution differ very materially; and those who assist in the formation of the first, are quite determined to regulate the last, and long ago succeeded in breaking down nearly all legislative provisions in regard to medical practice. The people now cry out against the incorporated societies, and it is perfectly plain that little sympathy or favor is felt for our organization, beyond the circle of its members. The late expulsion of a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society is reviving an old opinion that we dragoon our own associates, and if they are not sufficiently supple, exert all our corporate power to expel and destroy them. Now we know that no such motive influences the Massachusetts Medical Society; yet no declaration would change the public sentiment where the prejudice is strongly manifested against corporations of this kind. It is very much to be regretted, under this aspect of circumstances, that extreme measures have ever been taken. It would be better, in our opinion, to request an offending fellow to withdraw, than to promulgate his disgrace by the Society, which is pretty certain to result in its injury, without being of any advantage to those most prominent in maintaining the dignity of the corporation. The Massachusetts Medical Society will soon be conspicuously engaged, according to the public papers, in sustaining one of its members, who is prosecuted for a libel upon a recently expelled member. If it were possible to settle the difficulty by reference, how much better than to bring

ourselves into a condition to increase the dislike already existing towards a venerable institution.

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*Illustrated Surgery.*—Messrs. Ticknor & Co. will soon publish a rich volume on Surgery, with 296 pages of beautifully drawn plates, and 300 pages of text, by Richard Piper, M.D. All the illustrations were executed by the persevering and ingenious author, who has shown himself to be an accomplished artist as well as writer. We shall soon give a specimen of some of the plates, in a number of the Journal.

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*Mortality of different States.*—The census of 1850 shows the following proportion of deaths to the whole population of the following States:—Vermont, 1 in 100; Iowa, 1 in 94; Georgia, 1 in 91; Michigan, 1 in 87; Tennessee, 1 in 86; North Carolina and Alabama, 1 in 85; South Carolina, 1 in 83; Maine, 1 in 77; New Jersey, 1 in 75; Virginia, 1 in 76; Illinois and Delaware, 1 in 73; Arkansas, 1 in 70; Texas, 1 in 69; Rhode Island, 1 in 66; Kentucky and Connecticut, 1 in 64; Maryland, 1 in 60; Massachusetts, 1 in 51.

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*The Advantages and Duties of Medical Men.*—At the annual distribution of prizes, lately, at St. George's Hospital, London, the Lord Chief Baron, who presided at the meeting, made some interesting remarks, from which the following extract is taken.

"The opportunities of studying in hospitals were of comparatively modern date—so much so, that some of those who had much extended the system were still living. It was now certainly a matter of satisfaction, that the study of anatomy could be pursued under the sanction of the law, and with the facilities given in establishments like that hospital for the study of disease. Sir Benjamin Brodie had pointed out to them the importance of the study of disease by the bedside of the patient; and had told them, that notwithstanding his lengthened study and experience, he still derived assistance and information from his notes taken, while a young man, at that hospital; and they could not do better than follow the example of so distinguished a member of the profession. If ever the great law which governed human life was to be discovered, it could only be through the accumulated observations of those who devoted themselves to the medical profession. He knew of no profession—without disparagement to his own or any other—more valuable or more interesting than that of the surgeon and medical man. They had the whole study of nature before them, while the profession to which he belonged, after leaving science and literature at Cambridge or Oxford, were confined to the dull study of precedents and acts of parliament, many of them contradictory, and hardly to be rendered consistent with one another. The gentleman who first addressed them had alluded to the advantages of industry, which could not be too highly appreciated. Demosthenes, upon being asked what were the requirements of an orator, replied—firstly, action; secondly, action; and thirdly, action; not meaning thereby, however, the mere swinging about of the arms. Now, if he were asked what would insure success in life, he would say—firstly, industry; secondly, industry; and thirdly, industry. He believed that it was the Count de Buffon who said that genius was nothing. He would not go to that extent; but though the public admired and revered genius, it did not reward it, the real rewards

in this life being obtained only by labor—continuous labor. The greatest reward in this life was to be found, not in wealth, not in power, but in the consciousness that a man possessed of having faithfully performed his duty—and he knew no sphere in life in which that consciousness was so fully enjoyed as in the medical profession. He had known lawyers dissatisfied with their lot, but he had never known a medical man who was. Indeed, he could imagine no man who was so favorably situated throughout life as he who devoted himself to the medical profession."

*Quack Medicine Advertisements.*—The ingenuity of our native quack medicine merchants is unique. Even in England, where every effort is made to impress the gullible public with the transcendent properties of patented and secret compounds, the dealers fall far below the knowing ones in the United States, in their schemes to gain the attention of medicine takers. One of the latest and most determined enterprises in the way of drugging the public, is found in the advertisement recommending a new something, that is called Radway's Relief. Much as we despise the trickery, the wholesale spirit of bombast, braggadocio, misrepresentation and energy of purpose, displayed in its concoction, struck us as being really a striking feature in the business, and calculated to make one laugh at its bold exhibition. It commences thus:—

"*Rheumatism.*—Twenty thousand cases cured in New York; 10,000 cases cured in Illinois; 30,000 cases cured in Michigan. So quick is Radway's Ready Relief in curing rheumatism, that nine patients out of every ten are relieved from all pain in a few minutes after the first application. We have known as many as 20 persons in a day that called at our office in their carriages and had to be helped up stairs, to have the Relief applied by us, and in fifteen minutes have walked away, rejoicing that Radway's Ready Relief enabled them to walk home—without the aid of their crutches, walking sticks, or any other assistance."

In short, it is unblushingly represented to be the sovereign remedy for all human maladies, in language so positive and strong, as to seduce a great multitude of thoughtless ones to part with their money for a worthless preparation.

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*Epidemics of New England and New York—American Medical Association.*—To the Medical Profession of New England and New York.—The undersigned, a Committee of the American Medical Association on the Epidemics of New England and New York, would invite the attention of the profession within the limits above named to the subject of their investigations.

It is obvious that the value of the report which will be made must depend upon the accuracy and the extent of the information which the Committee may be able to gather. And for this information we must look to observers in different portions of the field assigned to us. If the physicians in each district of this field will see that some one of their number shall report to us what may be called the general facts in regard to the prevalence of epidemics, and then if individuals will give us the results of their personal experience in practice, a fund of valuable information will be placed in our hands. The points of inquiry to which attention should be directed are so obvious that the Committee need not to particularize them. The investigation is intended to cover only the year ending December 31st, 1851.

In order that the Committee may have time to collate and digest the material which they may receive, they request that all communications be made to them previous to the first of March next.

W. HOOKER, *Norwich, Conn.*

H. D. BULKY, *New York.*

H. G. CLARK, *Boston.*

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*Medical Attendance on Clergymen.*—The following notice of a legal case, which we copy from the Christian Observer of this city, shows that although the verdict of the jury would at first seem to sustain the claim of clergymen to the gratuitous services of physicians, yet the claim rests among us on no very permanent basis, and it is probable the peculiar circumstances of the case mainly influenced the decision.

"A case of interest to clergymen and physicians, was tried before the Court of Common Pleas, at Cambridge, on Tuesday, Judge Mellen presiding. The widow of a physician sued an Episcopal clergyman, formerly settled in a town in Middlesex county, for the professional services of her husband to the amount of about \$80. For the defence, it was alleged that the physician had at various times declared that his services were gratuitous, and testimony was introduced to that effect. The books of the physician were put in, from which it was shown that charges of the visits were made; but in several cases the sum was not carried out, as was the case with other charges. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant."

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*Mortality of Boston in 1851.*—The records of the City Registrar show that during the last year the number of deaths in Boston was 3855—about 200 more than the previous year. The deaths during the last five years stand as follows:—In 1847, 3853; 1848, 3664; 1849 (the cholera year), 5079; 1850, 3667; 1851, 3855. Estimating the population of the city at 144,000, the deaths during the last year were 1 in 37, or 2.77 per cent.

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*Medical Miscellany.*—The subscription in Boston and vicinity to the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, amounts to \$500.—A new dental college is proposed at Nashville, Tennessee.—The New York Dental Recorder don't think much of Dr. Allen's enamelled plates and artificial gums. It says that the remains of a set of teeth for the upper jaw, worn by the late Aaron Burr, made in France, were of precisely the same kind, and therefore there is nothing new under the sun in that line.

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**MARRIED.**—Charles C. P. Clark, M.D., of Rutland, Vt., to Miss M. B. Hodges.—Dr. D. N. Mahon, of Carlisle, Penn., to Miss J. M. Montgomery.

**DIED.**—At Derby, Conn., Dr. Warren P. Beach, 32.—At Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Matthew Brown, 85.

*Deaths in Boston*—for the week ending Saturday noon, Jan. 3d, 87.—Males, 44—females, 43. Abscess, 1—accidental, 3—asthma, 1—apoplexy, 2—Inflammation of bowels, 1—Inflammation of brain, 1—bronchitis, 1—consumption, 14—convulsions, 5—cancer, 1—croup, 4—dysentery, 1—diarrhoea, 1—dropsy, 3—dropsy of the brain, 1—erysipelas, 1—exhaustion, 1—typhus fever, 2—typhoid fever, 5—scarlet fever, 1—homicide, 1—disease of heart, 1—haemorrhage, 1—infantile, 11—influenza, 1—Inflammation of the lungs, 11—marasmus, 1—old age, 3—puerperal, 1—smallpox, 2—disease of spine, 1—teething, 1—unknown, 2.

Under 5 years, 39—between 5 and 20 years, 4—between 20 and 40 years, 22—between 40 and 60 years, 12—over 60 years, 10. Americans, 39; foreigners and children of foreigners, 48. The above includes 7 deaths at the City Institutions.

*The Leading Languages and the number of Letters in them.*—A paragraph accompanies a report of the Boston Primary School Committee, recently published, by F. W. Sawyer, Esq., which is worth preserving. The physiologist may have occasion to turn to it hereafter, and hence no apology is due for the insertion of it, though not strictly medical.

"That adding letters to a language is not improving it, is made certain by comparing the principal languages in that respect. The great languages of the world—those that have had the greatest influence on its destinies, are the Hebrew, Latin, Greek, German, French, and English. Of those the Hebrew and Latin have only 22 letters in their alphabet; French, 23; Greek, 24; and the German and English, 26. Now mark the principal languages that have more than 26 letters in their alphabets, and see how, as they severally exceed that number, they dwindle in importance. The Spanish alphabet has 27 letters; Arabic, 28; Coptic, 32; Persian, 32; Turkish, 33; Armenian, 38; Russian, 41; Sclavonic, 42; Sanscrit, 50; Japanese, 50; Cherokee, 82; Tartarian, 202. Any one of the first named languages, employing twenty-six letters and less, has given to the world greater treasures in the way of history, poetry, eloquence, science, art, and general literature, than all the last named languages, employing more than twenty-six letters, have done put together. Indeed those first named are *the* languages of the earth. Experience would seem to have tested the question and decided that less than twenty-six letters is the model alphabet; for, what Hebrew and Greek were to the ancients, and Latin was to the middle ages, French has long been in modern times; and those four languages employ the least number of letters of any of the great languages."

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*Death of Priessnitz, the Hydropathist.*—This somewhat distinguished individual has recently died at his home in Grafenberg. Neither his faith nor his works could ward off the attack of disease. A letter, published in the papers, says of him—

"For the last year Priessnitz had felt himself gradually sinking, and this winter, for the first time during a long period of practical life, he found himself obliged to limit his visits to the immediate vicinity of his residence at Grafenberg. Within a month before his demise, he showed symptoms of general dropsical complaint. He treated himself with the utmost clearness of mind, but entertained little hope of his eventual recovery. He said he should not live to see the Spring return. Up to almost the very last day of his life he continued to give his advice to those who sought him. Poor Priessnitz, his head was perfectly clear to the last, but he looked like a shadow, and without a smile any longer on his face. The day before his death, after taking the 'cure' (as the curative process is here called), he was seen sawing wood for exercise, in a warm room, and very warmly clad. Thus it is evident the extraordinary will and moral courage, upheld by faith in the hydropathic cure, which he had shown with regard to others all his life, was strong in him to the last. On the day of his death, the 28th of November, his symptoms became aggravated; he grew weaker and weaker, and about five in the afternoon, he laid himself on his bed, without any assistance, and in one minute afterwards he breathed his last. He was only 52. In early life he received serious injury in the chest, from an accident; and he used to say himself that his constitution was bad: that nothing but his own mode of life and his own 'cure' would have sustained him."

## MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

**BOYLSTON MEDICAL SCHOOL.** Incorporated, 1837. The Fall Session of this School will commence on the first of September, 1831. Its object is to give as complete a course of instruction by recitations, lectures and practical study, as can be given in this country in a period of three years. The plan of the School differs from that of any other School in the country, and with the advantages held out by them, the instructors hope to send into the profession thorough students only.

**SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES** are delivered before the School upon

*Disorders of the Eye* by *Dr. Williams.*  
*Disorders of the Ear* by *Dr. E. H. Clarke.*  
*Minor Surgery and Midwifery* by *Dr. H. G. Clark.*  
*Auscultation and Percussion* by *Dr. Phayer.*

Further information may be obtained by application to any of the instructors.

**JOHN BACON, Jr., M.D.**, Instructor in Chemistry and Toxicology, 30 Crescent Place.

**CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D.**, *Physician to the House of Industry*, Instructor in Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 8 Harrison Avenue.

**EDWARD H. CLARKE, M.D.**, Instructor in Materials, Medicines and Therapeutics, and Aural Surgery, 21 Rowe street.

**W. HENRY THAYER, M.D.**, Instructor in Pathology and Legal Medicine.

**HENRY G. CLARK, M.D.**, *one of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital*, Instructor in Principles and Practice of Surgery, 35 Salem street.

**HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M.D.**, Instructor in Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Ophthalmic Surgery, 10 Essex street.

**GEORGE H. GAY, M.D.**, Instructor in Anatomy, Bowditch street, corner of Tremont.

**JOHN C. DALTON, Jr., M.D.**, *Professor of Physiology at the Boston Medical College*, Instructor in Physiology and Midwifery.

Catalogues containing the plan and objects of the School, may be had on application at the bookstores of George W. Briggs, 35 Washington street, under the roof of the School; at the bookstore of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, corner of Washington and School streets; and at Joseph Burnett's, Apothecary, 33 Tremont Row.

**WINSLOW LEWIS, President.**  
Boston, Aug. 30, 1831.

**MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS**—Compounders day and night by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, Dispensers, 160 Washington street, Boston, by 10.

**TANNIC ACID.**—American, English and German Acid of superior quality, for sale by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, Chemists, and Physicians' Druggists, Oct. 16. 160 Washington st.

**PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, (late **Philbrick & Trafton**),  
Physicians' Druggists and Chemists,  
(Members of the *Massachusetts Medical Society*),  
160 Washington street, Boston.

**B. CARPENTER, M.D.**,  
**S. R. PHILBRICK, M.D.**,  
**L. ATWOOD, Chemist.** July 15

**ARTIFICIAL EYE AND ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS** imported to order by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, Physicians' Druggists, Nov. 6.

**PREPARATIONS OF SILVER.**—Nitrate in Crystals, Oxide, Iodide and Chloride, manufactured and for sale at 160 Washington street, Boston, by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.** Chemists, Nov. 13.

**HERRING'S CROTON OIL.**—for sale by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.** Nov. 6.

**MICROSCOPES.**—Joseph Burnett, No. 33 Tremont Row (Agent for the sale of Spencer's Microscopes), has just received two instruments from this celebrated maker, which he offers for sale. Also, a full assortment of Alexander Heth's Preparations of Microscopic Anatomy. JES-12.

**SARATOGA POWDERS**—or Rochelle, Seidlitz, and Soda Powders, one package equal to six boxes of the above—price 15 cents. These will be found a great convenience to travellers, persons residing in the country, invalids, and to all deprived of a soda fountain. Put up and sold by J. R. SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum. April 30—12

**TREMONT STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL**—**I**n BOSTON, OVER 33 TREMONT ROW.—The annual course of instruction in the Tremont School commences this year on the first day of September.

This School was instituted in Boston, in 1830, for the purpose of giving to private pupils a thorough course of instruction, by lectures and examinations, throughout the year, for one-hundred pupils, including a large part of the recent academic graduates of Harvard University, who have devoted themselves to the study of medicine, and many others from all sections of the country, have received their professional education, or some portion of it, at this institution. By an act of the Legislature, a charter has been conferred upon this School, which is thus enabled to avail itself of all the privileges which the laws of the State have conferred or may hereafter confer upon incorporated medical institutions.

Practical exercises in the different branches are given daily or otherwise, from the close of the first general lectures in March, until their commencement in November, with the exception of the month of August, during which most of the usual labors of the School are suspended. During the session of the University Medical School, examinations are held three times weekly on the subjects of the lectures.

The following gentlemen are instructors in this School, during the present year, in the several departments of medical science, forming a complete and thorough course.

**JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.**  
**D. HUMPHREYS STORER, M.D.**  
**J. B. S. JACKSON, M.D.**  
**OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.**  
**HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.**  
**SAMUEL KNEELAND, M.D.**

Practical Anatomy is taught under the immediate direction of the Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by the Demonstrator of the Medical School of the University. Ample means of pursuing this important branch of study, and for the practice of the more important surgical operations, are provided without additional expense to the student.

### CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

This essential branch of a medical education is made an object of special attention. There will be clinical visits at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in the Medical Department, by Drs. Bigelow, Jackson and Storer, with Lectures at stated intervals, and consecutive attention to the practical study of Auscultation and Percussion, for which ample opportunity occurs in the practice of the Hospital.

Clinical instruction in Surgery will be given at the same institution by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow.

Ample opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice.

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the medical and surgical practice and operations of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Students will have admission to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, through the politeness of the Surgeons of that Institution; and also to the institution for the treatment of Diseases of the Skin, by permission of Dr. Durkee.

### MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

The large collections of healthy and morbid specimens in the Warren Anatomical Museum, and the Cabinet of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, will be made available for the purposes of instruction under the direction of Dr. Jackson, the Curator of both these collections.

### LIBRARY.

During the whole Summer term, the Students of the Tremont Street Medical School will have free access to, and the privilege of taking Books from the Library of the Massachusetts Medical College, now consisting of about 1500 volumes, and rapidly increasing by a large annual appropriation, devoted to the purchase of Books most useful and acceptable to the Student.

\* Application may be made to Dr. BIGELOW, Summer street, Boston. A new Catalogue of the past and present Members of the School, with other details, may be had gratis, by applying, post-paid, to Mr. Burnett, Apothecary, 33 Tremont Row, or W. D. Ticknor's Bookstore, or at the Med. J. Office.

The Room of the School, at 33 Tremont Row, over Mr. Burnett's Apothecary store, is open to Students from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., furnished with Plates, Preparations, Articles of the Materia Medica, &c.

### TERMS.

For the Summer Term (from March 1st to November 1st), \$90. For the Winter Term (from November 1st to March 1st), \$10. For a Year, \$100. Boston, August, 1831.

## MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

**A VALUABLE SITUATION FOR SALE.**—A Physician offers one of the most desirable situations in New England, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, situated 2 miles from Boston, and within a radius of a railroad depot—with a business of \$2,500 a year. Wishing to remove to another part of the country is the reason for selling. The advertiser may be known by addressing, post-paid, Jan 7—*tf*

**CASTLETON MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—There will be annually two full Courses of Lectures in this Institution; the Spring Session commencing on the last Thursday in February, the Autumnal Session commencing on the first Thursday in August. Each course will continue four months, under the direction of the following faculty.

JOSEPH PARKINS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Obstetrics.

ERIK S. CARR, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry, and Natural History.

WILLIAM SWETSER, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

MIDDLETON GOLDTHORPE, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

WILLIAM C. KITTBRIDGE, A.M., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

CORYDON L. FORD, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

ADRIAN T. WOODWARD, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

**Fees.**—For each full Course of Lectures, \$30. For those who have attended two full Courses at other Medical Colleges, \$10. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation, \$10. Board, including the expenses of room, fuel and lights, can be obtained in respectable houses at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week.

Castleton is accessible from Albany, via White Hall, and from Boston and Burlington via Rutland, by Railroads. E. S. CARR, M.D., Registrar, *Castleton, Vt., December, 1851.* Jan 2—*tf*

**SATURATED TINCTURE OF ENGLISH SAPONITE ROOT, sold by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.** Nov. 31.

**DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—D. WALTHER & CO., successors to N. Hunt, manufacture and have for sale all kinds of Surgical and Dental Instruments and Implements.

Old Instruments ground, polished and repaired, at the shortest notice.

Orders will be attended to with promptness. May 22—*tf* 18 Washington street, up stairs.

**PURE COD LIVER OIL.**—The true medicinal Cod Liver Oil, prepared expressly for our trade, and warranted equal to any in the market. For sale wholesale and retail, by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Chemists, Boston. Dec. 17.

**NEW PREPARATIONS.**—Tannate of Quinine, N Chloride of Sulphur, Chloride of Arsenic, manufactured and sold by

Oct. 15. PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.

**PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL GLASSWARE.**—Bromating Glass;—Wimble's Bottles, Retorts, Bell Glasses, Precipitating Jars, Chemical Flasks, Beaker Glasses, Assay Jars, will be in store Jan. 1st, 1852, and will be sold to Physicians and others upon the most favorable terms, by Nov. 13. PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.

**THE PHYSICIAN'S ACCOUNT BOOK**—Copies of this work, which has been favorably noticed by the editor of the Journal, are for sale at this office, and at 31 and 32 Cornhill. Each book contains Day-Book, Alphabet and Ledger. The Day-Book of the smallest size comprises space for 60,000 charges. Price, smallest size, \$2.50; larger sizes, \$3.75 and \$5.00.

N. B.—This NEW FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S ACCOUNT Book received a diploma at the late Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Nov. 30.

**GENUINE MUSS.** in pod; True Russian Castor; German Scammony; Gen. Burgundy Pitch; French Iodine; German Quinine; Iodide Potassae; Sugar of Lead, chemically pure; English Croton Oil. Just received by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., 160 Washington street. Nov. 6.

**PHYSICIANS' OFFICE WARE AND UTENSILS.**—Meters of wood, glass and porcelain; Pill Tins; Phil-Mechanics' Instruments; Funnels, Scales and Weights; Graduate Measures, &c., for sale by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.

Nov. 13.

**DR. J. V. C. SMITH, EDITOR** of this JOURNAL, may be found at his Office, in the basement of the Tremont House, Tremont Street. Nov. 3.

**DR. H. W. WILLIAMS** has removed to No. 33 Essex Street, opposite Rowe Street. Particular attention given to DISEASES OF THE EYE. Nov. 3—*epi*

**EXTRACT OF HOP and Fluid Extract of Pink and** *E. Sennar, Valerian, Alex., Sennar, Rhubarb, and Buchu.* Manufactured and sold by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Physicians' Druggists. Nov. 6.

**MATICO.**—A fresh supply just received and for sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, No. 33 Tremont Row. Mch 17—*ti*

**PURE MEDICINAL EXTRACTS.**—We would call the attention of Physicians, Apothecaries and Druggists, to our list of Pure Extracts and annexed testimonials. TILDEN & CO.,

96 John street, New York. *Insipitated Alcoholic and Hydro-Alcoholic Extracts.*—Aconite, Buttermilk, Belladonna, Bitter Root, Bistort, Bistort, Blood Root, Blue Flag, Boxwood, Comfrey, Camomile, Cohosh—black or blue, Cloves, Cinnamon, Dandelion, Dittany, Dittany, Dock—yellow, Galangal—orange, Gentian, Hyacinthus, Harebush, Hope, Hellebore—black or white, Horehound, Indian Hemp, Lettuce—garden and wild, Lobelia, Mandrake, Maledict, Molophilus, Oak—white, black or red; Poppy, Princess Pine, Rue, Savin, Sarsaparilla—American, Rio Negro, or Compound; Thymeapple, Wormwood; and other varieties frequently used, as soon as they can be reached. They are put up in 1 lb., 1-1/2 lb., 1-1/4 lb., 2 oz. and 1 oz. glass jars.

*Extract from a letter of Professor Clark, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, to the editor of the New York Jour. of Medicine.*

"I have lately visited the manufactory of these Extracts. After inspecting the whole process, and examining a large number of preparations, I became so fully satisfied of the thoroughness with which they are made, upon the best plan of concentration and preserving the active principles, especially of the narcotic vegetables, that I have voluntarily offered to them any assistance that I can render in introducing their medicines to the notice of the profession; being persuaded that these Extracts must possess the efficiency and the uniformity of strength so necessary to the successful use of this class of remedies, and, I may add, so long sought for in vain. Should your conviction of the value of these preparations correspond with my own, after you have examined them and tried them in practice, I suppose you may think it due alike to the profession and the general public who are improving the instruments by which we work, to call the attention of your readers to the improvements which I cannot doubt this process secures."

*Medical Society of the State of New York.* "Resolved, That this Society having seen and examined, and several of them having used the various Vegetable Extracts, made by Messrs. Tilden & Co., of New Lebanon, New York, and being satisfied of the valuable character of these preparations, hereby recommend them to the members of the profession generally. P. VAN BUREN—Secretary.

*Albany, Feb. 6, 1850.*

*Massachusetts Medical Society for Berkshire District, June 21, 1850.*

"Resolved, That this Society, having seen from various sources entitled to respect and confidence, commendatory notices of the excellency and purity of the various Medicinal Extracts prepared by the Messrs. Tilden, of New Lebanon, New York, and having tested them and used them ourselves, do most cordially recommend them to the medical profession.

H. H. CHILDS, *President pro tem., and President of the Berkshire Med. Coll.* Nov. 22.

**THE**  
**Boston Medical and Surgical Journal**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
At 154 Washington St., corner of Franklin St.

J. V. C. SMITH, M.D., EDITOR.  
DAVID CLAPP, PUBLISHER.

**Price.**—Three dollars a year, in advance; after three months, \$3.50; if not paid within the year, \$4. For a single copy, 8 cents.